ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Prince Napoleon to Espouse the Princess of Sardinia

THE KING OF SARDINIA'S OPENING SPEECH.

RUMORS OF WAR-FLUCTUATION IN THE FUNDS.

MORE OF THE IRISH CONSPIRACY

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines, 21 Wall street]. HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 28, 1859. The R. M. steamship Arabia, Capt. Stone, from Liverpool at 3] c'clock on the afternoon of the 15th inst., arrived at this port at 101 o'clock this (Friday)

The Arabia experienced boisterous weather and succession of westerly gales during the entire passage. She reports that on the 15th inst. at 11:40 p. m., the Skerries, she exchanged signals with the R. M. steamship Etna off Fastret. The Etna sailed about

the same time for New-York direct. The steamship Kangaroo, from New-York on the 1st inst., arrived at Liverpool at noon on the 14th.

The steamship Edinburgh, from New-York, arrived at Glasgow on the 12th.

The steamer Propeller of the Galway line has ran shore in Galway harbor, and the tide flowed into her. It was feared she could not be got off. She had on board a part of the cargo intended for the Circassian.

The steamer Circassian left Galway for St. John's on the morning of the 11th. She was detained owing to her running aground when leaving Queenstown for

The steamship Arago left Southampton for New-York on the 12th.

The Arabria, on her outward trip, arrived at Liverpool at 8 a. m. of the 9th.

The Arago took out rews that disquieting rumors continued to prevail on the continent, causing increased depression in the funds in all the principal cities. Matters were aggravated by the speech of the King of Sardinia at the opening of the Chambers, which was construed into a warlike sense. The King says, "the "political horizon is not clear, but the future must be awaited with firmress; the future cannot fail to be "fortunate, because the policy of the Government is " based on justice, and a love of its country's liberty."

Piedmont is small, but great in the councils of Eu rope on account of the principles it represents and the sympathies it inspires. It respects treaties, and is not insensible to Italy's cry of anguish. The King concluded with these words: "Let us resolutely await "the decess of Providence."

Prolonged acclamations followed the conclusion of the speece.

The King of Naples had granted an amnesty to 61 political prisoners, including Poerio, Zstelbrind and others. Other concessions were expected to follow.

The French Legislature was convoked for Feb. 7. It was rumored that the British Government in tended to augment the Chinese Squadron by twelve sail of the line.

ITALY.

The rumers of disaffection continue unabated. Many persons were leaving Milan every morning. The Po-lice had to efface from the walls of houses such in-scriptions as "Death to the Germans." The troops quartered at Milan are exceedingly excited, and very strict discipline is necessary to prevent excesses.

The Times's Turin and Vienna correspondents be lieve the accounts of recent events in Italy to have been much exaggerated, and state that it is not true that some of the troops joined the people in seditions

The official Piedmontere Gazette publishes the following note: The official Gazette of Vienna having announced the dispatch of reënforcements to Italy, the Piedmontese Government has thought it its duty to brieg the distant garrisons near to the frontiers of Lombardy, without, however, calling out the con

ngent.
Three steamers with troops had arrived at Venice. The advance guard of the Austrian reënforcements entered Milan on the 10th irst, under Gen. Ranning. The Archduke Maximillian had quited Milan, and

Gen. Gyulai, the Military Governor, commanded in The Piedmontere Chamber of Deputies had elected

its officers from the ranks of the Liberal party, Signor Radzze being chosen President of the Chambers. Additional guns had been mounted on the citadel of

Milap, all pointed against the city.

A Milan letter of the 8th says that the chances of a

revolt were diminishing daily.

The news of the alliance of Prince Napoleon with the Sardinian princess produced great excitement among the Italians, who regard it as a pladge of the united action of France and Sardinia in the affairs of Italy. It was expected that Prince Napoleon's presence at Genoa and Turin would lead to demonstra-tions of an unmistakable character.

AUSTRIA.

The correspondent of The Times at Vienna says the spirit of the people in Austria has been aroused by the hectoring of Sardinia and the domineering of Erance, and that they are well pleased with the spirit dis played by the Emperor. No fewer than ten thousand men were sent by railway from Vienna on Saturday, the 8th, and by Wednesday seventeen thousand more, including cavalry, were on their way to Italy. Eight batteries, with one hundred horses to each, were sent off on Monday.

The celerity and ease with which the troops moved from one extremity of the Empire to the other had ex cited general astonishment.

At one of the theaters, a patriotic demonstration had taken place, caused by some allusions in the piece. It is stated that the Rear Admiral commanding the

Austrian squadron in the Adriatic, who was about to proceed to the Levant, has been ordered to return to The Austrian Corps of Observation on the Servian frontier were not above 4,000 strong, and will not be re-

The speech of the King of Sardinia on the opening of the Chambers had produced an unfavorable effect on

The Porte, having acknowledged the new state of things in Servia, there is no question now of Austrian occupation in that quarter, and the treaty of Paris is not likely to be broken by the intervention of that

The panic on the Vienna Bourse was most severe on the 12th, the decline in the funds on that day being 11 to 12 per cert. At Frankfert, on the same day, the Austrian securities fell 2 per cent. VIENNA, Thursday .- A great rise took place to-day

in the public securities, Five-per-cent Metalliques being 14 per cent higher than yesterday, and Exchange

on London improved 2 per cent.

The German press, leaving the Austrian journals out of the question, are mainly in favor of peace, but do not wish to see Austria abandoned.

Many Prussian journals wish their government to support Austria, if she is attacked.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament had been prorogued till February 3, then to meet for the dispatch of business.

The Gazette announces the appointment of the Hon. Frederick Bruce as Minister to Chins, and Horace Rumbold, Secretary of Legation. Numerous Consuls are likewise appointed. Rutherford Alcock is transferred from the Consulate at Canton to the Consu Generalship at Japan. The Gazette further states that the dignity of Knight has been conferred on Chief Justice James Buchanan Macaulay of Canada.

The London Times, in an editorial upon the Monroe dectrine, points out the extraordinary liberties taken by America, and says:

"It is rather too much to say that with half of North America in our lawful possession, we must abstais from meddling in North American affairs, and

it is a still stranger measure to found such a doctrine on the simple principles of political trateraity propounded by Monroe."

It was reported that Sir Charle. Young had been recalled from the commissionership of the Ionian Islands, and that Mr. Gladstone would a ucceed him.

The Daily News says that Mr. Young's term has expired, and that Mr. Gladstone will merely a induct affairs until the new Commission arrives from has land. The Crown prosecution at Dublin against John France. Nugent for publishing a seditious and sea, dalous almanse had resulted in Mr. Nugent being bound in £500, with two securities of £50 each, to keep the proce—that is, suspend the publication of The Pro-

in £500, with two securities of £50 each, to keep the pence-that is, suspend the publication of The Prophetic Almanac for seven years.

The Dublin correspondent of The London Times says that the Crown case against some of the mem-

bers of the Promix Club is more complete than the public have been led to believe, and sufficient to satis-fy the most hostile Jury.

The farming classes have stood aloof, and the mem-

bers of the Clubs are chiefly shopmen and mechanics. The Clubs were rapidly increasing, and it therefore was necessary that some steps should be taken to put

was necessary that some steps should be taken to put an end to the movement.

A man named Deany, the alleged murderer of Mr. Ely, was arrested on board the steamer Circassian at Galway, as she was about to sail for America.

The failure is announced of Power & Wetherby, London stock brokers, largely engaged in speculative operations in Lombardo-Venetian railroad snares, &c. The depression on the Stock Exchange continued until the 13th, but on that day the excitement greatly subsided under the influence of more satisfactory accounts from the continent.

counts from the continent.

More confidence was shown in all the departments of the Stock Exchange, and Consuls left off steady at an advance of three-eighths upon the closing rate of the preceding day, during which the fluctuations had been as much as one-eighth. The lowest re selved for Consols was 94; on the 12th, being a decline of 2 P

Consols was 94 on the 12th, being a decime of 2 v cent since Jan. 1.

The London Times remarks that the depreciation in the Freech fands, caused by the policy of the Enperor Napoleon, has been 5 per cent, and 3 per cent in Russia, 5 per cent in Bardinia, 6 per cent in Austria, and about 3 per cent in Turkey.

Altogether, it may be estimated that the nominal value of the property invested in public stocks and shares in European markets has diminished about sixty millions sterling.

THE LATEST.

London, Jan. 15—a. m.

The Daily News (City Article), under date of

Friday evening says:
"The Stock Exchange presented a firmer and alto-"The Stock Excoange presented a firmer and allocation more satisfactory appearance than of late. The tendency to improvement on the Paris Bourse naturally operated as a spur to confidence, and the result is that cansols have closed only it cent lower than on this day week, despite an extreme fall of 2 open in the French funds. In the Spare market, likewise, the movement of prices was favorable on Change this afternoon. A further considerable rise took place in Exchange on Austria, consequent upon

took place in Exchange on Austra, the growth of political distrust.

The operations at the discount department of the back to-day were only moderate. In the open market the terms for the best bills are 24 to 21 per cent. An aggregate of between £600,000 and £700,000 fell one yesterday upon the Chilian loan and East India Radway capitel, but occasioned no pressure whatever.

From The Times (City Article).
The English Funds yesterday again showed more impress, but the tone of the market is perhaps more firmness, but the tone of the market is perhaps more to be attributed to the steady purchases on the part of the public than to the extent of faith placed in the tranquilizing reports from Paris.

The advices from the Continent during the morning

The advices from the whole, considered reassuring, and it is remarkable, that the letters from France are unantmous in expressing the aversion with which the prospect of war is regarded by the whole industrial population. It is likewise affirmed that all the Ministers, including Court Walewsky are now in favor of peace. It is interred that any positive official declarations which may appear, are mainly intended for the opening of the Chambers, which are convoked for the 7th of February, and that in the interval there may be in-

The panic on the Paris Bourse reached its culmi-The panic on the Paris Bourse reached its culminating point on the 12th, when forced sales of three per cents were made as low as \$i7f. 40c. A slight rally then occurred, and the market closed rather better. On the 13th there was another partial relapse, but the closing quotations established an advance during the day of §. Rumors had been current that Count Walewski had retired from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and been succeeded by Count Persigny, but they lacked confirmation. Among the rumors, which contributed to the panic on the Bourse on the 12th, were the departure of the Austrian Embassador and the formation of an army of observation on the Alps.

were the departure of the Austrian Enbassacor and the formation of an army of observation on the Alps. Neither of these, however, were confirmed.

The Peris correspondent of The London Times says that the French Marshals are charged to take command of the great mintary districts, and that the Generals commanding military divisions, who were on leave of absence, have received orders to return to their posts. He also says that Count Walewski has protested energetically against the ominous impression that appears to rule supreme, and that he had, it was said, determined on retiring from a scene where mod-

said, determined on retaining from a section was no longer listened to.

Among the authenticated ramors from Paris are the following: that orders have been given to prepare ever 100 transports; that General McMohon is to command the army of Italy, and that 30,000 of the African contingent are to cross over to Italy from the African coast.

Namelean left Paris, on the 13th instant for Prince Napoleon left Paris on the 13th instant for

ose the Princess Clotilde, daugi King of Sardicia. The impression prevailed that this measure would secure the support of France to assist Victor Emanuel in becoming King of Italy.

The Paris Presse, the organ of Prince Napoleon, con-

inued to indulge in warlike articles.

The monthly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease in bullion of £1,138,700 sterling.

Pants, Jan. 14—Evening.

The Constitutionnel contains an article on the state of affairs. It admits that serious difficulties have arisen between France and Austria concerning the Danube and Servia, and says that the marriage of Prince Napoleon with the Princess of Sardinia will cement the alliance between the two nations. Italy is agitated, but war is only possible in the event of treaties taking place or being threatened. The above article had a good effect on the Bourse. The Three per Cents rese to 139, 20, but afterward declined, and closed finally at 68f, 50 for account and 68f, 75 for money.

BELGIUM.

The dissolution of the Belgian Cabinet is announced, sused, it is said, by a difference on the question of

PRUSSIA.

The Prince Regent opened the Chambers on the 12th. The speech opened with a lament for the King's protracted sufferings, and an appeal to the Chambers to support the Regent. The general concition of the country is pronounced satisfactory. The budget shows the finances in a favorable state and the st

budget shows the finances in a favorable state and sufficient for the expenditures. Increased outlay is asked for the maintenance of the reyal dignity, for the augmentation of the army force, and for the support of the navy, which is reported to be in a flourishing condition. The peaceful relations of Prussia toward foreign countries continue, and all her friendly connections with the great powers remain undisturbed.

The efforts of the Government always, in concert with the other German Federal powers, been directed toward obtaining for the German Duchies, which are under the Danish scapter, the full exercise of those rights to which the federal law and treaties between the German Diet and Denmark gave them founded claims. The speech concluded with a patriotic appeal to the Deputies.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals are again agitating the ques-tion of the immigration of Chinese coolies into Cuba, owing to the continued diminuion of the black popu-A royal decree suspends the recruiting for the Colo

TURKEY.

A telegraphic cable has been successfully laid to Constantinople and the Dardanelles. It will be extended to Cantia and Egypt in the Spring.

Another collision has occurred between the Turks and Montenegrius, in which it is reperted that some lives were lost on both sides.

A new loan of fifteen million francs has been contracted by the Porte in spite of English protests.

INDIA AND CHINA. INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta papers of Dec. 8, and Hong Kong of Nov.

30, had reached England via Trieste, in advance of the
msil, which was due in London on the day the Arabia
sailed. They add few additional items to the tele
craphic accounts. graphic accounts.

The Nawab of Banda had surrendered to the British

The sentence of transportation on the Ex-King of Delbi had been carried into effect, and the steamship Niagara had conveyed him to the Cape of Good Hope,

which is to be his destination.

The dispersion of the rebels continued, but without any decisive blow being struck.

Shipping continued very abnodant, and freights were very dull at Calcusta. The Produce market was quiet. In imports piece goods were in brisk demand at a further advance. Yarus were quiet but firm.

Tunnage in China continued most abundant. Sir John Bowring bed left for Marilla.

United States Commissioner Reed was at Macao, and had furnished a section of the local press with the

new tariff. Nothing had been heard of Lord Elgin's expedition

up the Yang-Tsee Kiang.

Reports were corrent of serious disturbances within a 100 miles of Canton.

The Bombay mail of Dec. 24, reached Sucz Jan. 6.

No news had been telegraphed.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—To elfrokers Circular, tes the sales of the week at about 65,000 bales, of which live had 60,000 for export. All qualities had 60,000 for output. All qualities the foreign, at the American ports, and helders were present in their stocks Com the market. The sales of Friday were 7,000 bales, of white, 1,000 were on speculation and for export, the market closing quick at the following actionized quotations:

Pair. Middling.

pound on manufactured.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Corsols were quoted at the close of business on Friday at 35 [737] for money and ac-The Bullion is the Bank of England had increased £47,000.

Money was abundant at unchanged rates.

Messrs Baring Brothers quote Bar Silver, 5/2; Dollars, 5, 12. HAVRE MARKETS-(For the week ending June 11.)

ASHES quiet. COPPER buryant, and slightly higher. Otts slow of sale, but prices unaltered. Ruce quiet. Sugar firm, and slightly higher. Lake buoyant: American 75 francs. Taltow firmer. Whateness dull but firm.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Messrs. Baring Bros. quote the market unchanged in rates with a limited business. There was some den and for State stocks, and United States Fives.

the market unchanged in rates with a finite of states for was some den and for State stocks, and United States Fives were selling at 54.

Measrs, Bell & Co. report the market unchanged.

United States Sines, 1955, 192; do. Fives, 94795; Alabama Fives, 79; Kentucky Stock, 1950-77, 200792; Marshachmetts Fives, 1853-104; Ohio Sixes, 95797; Pennyivana Fives, Bends, 1877, 85795; ex-dividend; Tennessee Sixes, 84; Vindnia Sixes, 34798; do. Fives, 1878, 44785; Boston Fives, 1952-9; do Fourand-Halfe, 25794; Ellinois Central Sevena, 1959, Fre-lands, 1958-1; do. Sixes 77379; Himois Central Savera, 44792 discount; Michigan Central Kapits, 1853, 247-35; do. abares, 44792 discount; Michigan Central Savera, 87294; New York Central Sixes, 33795; New York Central Sevena, 1859, 247-35; do. 24 mortgage, 267912; do. abares, 1579, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879,

generally unchanged. There were sales of shares at 34 discount. LATEST MARKETS. Corrow quiet; sales to-day estimated at 6,000 bules, the et closing steady et cloring steady.

Bearacetures dull, but steady.

Provisions steady.

London, Saturday, Jan. 15-3 p. m. Coxsots 951/2351 for both money and account.

Mrs. Gwynne, Mr. Gardner, lady and two daughters, Miss Learran, Mr. Scott and lady, Capt. Masson, Miss Maddox, Messra. Witson, Pressions, Seaman, Forcade, Smith, Bauh, Marcus, Tait, Miller, Ferguson, Richardson, Solomon, Phil-birk, Briggs., Templeton, Lentze, Avres, James, Cole, Jackson, Miller, Johnson, Campbell, Connelly, Crawshaw, Johnston.

The R. M. steamship Arabia sailed at 4 p. m. for Boston where she will be due on Saturday night. The wind is easterly, and a thick snow storm is prevailing.

The Niagara Outward Bound. HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 28, 1859.

The Royal Mail steamship Niagara, from Boston, arrived at 4, and sailed for Liverpool at 7 o'clock this morning, in a thick snow storm.

Sanders and Strychnine. Bellows Falls, Vt., Friday, Jan. 28, 1859.

A young man named Harrison Sanders cloped last night with the wife of his brother, Daniel Sanders, from Springfield, Vt., and came to this place and took a room at Bellows Falls House. The husband and the Sheriff pursued them, and the parties, finding themght, took strehnine. The young Sanders died in twerty minutes. The woman is expected to recover.

Sudden Death:

Boeros, Friday, Jan. 28, 1852.

Daniel S. Piatt, a merchant of Louisville, Ky., died suddenly last night at the Tremont House of paralysis. The funeral services will be performed at noon to-day, when the remains will leave for his late home.

Two inches of saow fell last night, and it is raining heavily this morning. heavily this morning.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ALBANY, Jan. 28, 1859. The Canal Appropriation bill was reported favora-

The Committee reported against the closing of the Capal locks on Sundays. Report laid on the table.

A bill amending Peter Cooper's Scientific Institute

charter was introduced.

Mr. BRANDRETH introduced a resolution calling on the Marine Insurance Companies of New-York to report the amount received as premiums and paid for

losses in the past five years.

After debate the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. LAFLIN moved for the appointment of Mr.
Foote on the Committee of Investigation of Mr. Man-

deville's right to a seat.

Mr. SPINOLA rose and said that this affair was a dirty, mean, contemptible and a pettifogging piece of

Mr. DIVEN warmly called the Senster to order,

and demanded that the words should be taken down. He called on Mr. Spinola to explain his words. Mr. SPINOLA refused, in a sharp personal manner, stating he would answer to the Senate, but not to the Mr. DIVEN moved that the Senate call on Mr.

pinels to reply.

A heated discussion then ensued, during which Mr. A heated electrication then ensued, during which Mr. Diven said he had made the motion to accommodate the Senator, in order that he might explain to the Senate his off-traive language.

Mr. SPINOLA-I ask no accommodation from the

Scratter here of elsewhere.

Mr. DIVEN-I demand that those words also be taken down.

Mr. SPINOLA—The Senator has purposely misinrpreted my words.
Mr. DIVEN-I require that this charge also be ta-

ken down by the Clerk.
Mr. MATHER, amid great excitement, moved that

Motion lost.

After a lengthy and personal debate, in which Messrs. LAFLIN, SLOAN, WILLARD, DIVEN, ELY and SPINOLA took part, the latter disclaimed any personal disrespect to the Senate in his first remarks. marks.

Mr. DIVEN then withdraw his charges.

A resolution was finally adopted calling on the Postmaster-General to furnish all the information in his power respecting Mr. Mandeville's alleged appointment to the Stuyvesant Post-Office, and acceptance of the place.

the place.
The Senate then adjourned at 41 p. m. watil Monday

A great number from New-York for the protection of A great number from New York to the processing as consumers.

For a law enforcing the city ordinances, and appropriating the fines to the use of the Police Department.

Mr. OPDYKE presented the pecition of Henry Grinnell and others, that the tax levy may be thoroughly scrutinized; also, that the County of New York may be provided with proper legal 'advice.

The Judiciary Committee reported a bill to provide for the registration of voters, to protect the ballottox. It was made the special order for Wednesday at 120 october.

The bill to license lighters for the port of New-York was reported faverably.

The bill to appropriate \$1,052,000 in support of schools was passed.

The Special Committee reported a bill to equalize taxtion. It provides for the appointment of three State Assessors by the Governor and Senator, to receive \$6 per day and their traveling expenses.

Mr. ESTY, from the Committee of the last Assemble to investigate the affairs of Castle Garden sent in

bly to investigate the affairs of Castle Garden, sent in miror.'y report.

The Con roller reported that so far as he could as-The Controller reported that so far as he certain, no seed eated lands are now held by the State.

Mr. MASTERSON gave notice of a bill to repositive act to punish misances and malicious trespass on lands. The bill prevents the occupation by squatters

of vacant lands.

Mr. MEEKS introduced a bill to repay John A. King the amount paid by him to the troops stationed at Staten Island.

To sutherize all the Courts of Sessions to extend their term .

To increase the capital stock of the Booklyn Insur-

FROM ALBANY.

From Our Own Correspondent. ALBANY, Jan. 28, 1859.

ance Company.

The question of the enormous fees received by the Sheriff, Clerk, Register, Corporation Attorney and other officers of the City and County of New-York still continues a subject of discussion and interest both in and out of the Legislature, and it is my impression, although a resolution calling for information on the subject has been tabled in the Assembly, that a resolution will finally be adopted, of a more general and sweeping character than the one which has been tabled, calling for the fees or salaries of a large number of officers in addition to those included in the resolution already referred to: and it is not impossible that legislation may be had at this session cutting down such salaries or fees as are palpably out of proportion to the services rendered.

From informal information it is stated that the Counsel to the Corporation receives \$12,000 per sanum beside a large amount for office rent and incidentals. In addition to this, the public treas-ury has been bled within the past few months to the amount of \$17,000 for extra counsel fees; and even with this enormous outlay, it is alleged, that the interest of the people, in the matter of Counsel, have been shamefully neglected.

The fees and emoluments of the Sheriff are said

to be over \$70,000. The fees of the County Clerk are unknown, but said to be over \$30,000, and

are unknown, but said to be over \$30,000, and those of the Register, \$10,000.

In view of these facts, and the high rate of taxation in the city, memorials have been sent up, (which were presented by Mr. Ofdyke to-day,) numerously signed by the "solid men" of New-York, irrespective of party, who, with the walling cry of a city beleaguered by a swarm of cormorants, ask relief at the hands of the Legislature. These patitioners, who as I learn from a gentleman like. petitioners, who, as I learn from a gentleman likely to know, do not represent less than two hundred millions of the taxable property of New-York, ask millions of the faxable property of New 1978, as the passage of a bill to regulate the fees and salaries of county and city officials, so that the pay of no officer shall exceed that of the Mayor \$5,000 per annum, a sum which certainly ought to command very respectable talent. Another act prayed for by these memorialists is one providing that the corporation ordinances may be enforced by the policemen of the city, the fines to be appropriated for the benefit of disabled policemen—the Police Commissioners to appoint a prosecuting officer, at

a limited salary, to manage such cases.

Another memorial prays that the tax levy, when it comes before the Legislature, shall be closely scrutinized by the Judiciary Committee, with a names signed to these memorials are William B. Astor, W. H. Aspinwall, Alex. T. Stewart, Mathew Morgan, Stewart Brown, Wilson G. Hunt, August Belmont, Joseph Kernochan, Grinnell, Minturn & Co., Roberts & Williams, E. & G. W. Blunt, Benj. H. Field, Goodhue & Co., and plenty "more

of the same sort." What these gentlemen ask is very well, no doubt, and probably ought to be granted; but if they had, in times past, left their bales of cotton and bills of lading and of exchange long enough to have paid a initile attention to the election of proper persons to administer the various departments of the City and County Government, it is quite possible that they would have found their interest in so doing even in

a dollar and cent point of view.

The friends of Mr. Sheriff Kelly complain of the movement to cut down his salary, on the ground that his election cost bim at least \$50,000, and, if his pay is now reduced to the miserable pittance of \$5,000 per annum, the business of being Sheriff will not pay expenses. Very likely not; but still the plea is not one calculated to win friends to the side of exorbitant salaries. There should be no officers of Government paid such salaries or fees that they could afford to spend \$50,000 in obtaining the places. I have it on authority that I am not disposed to question, that once on a time, since not disposed to question, that once on a time, since Gotham became a city, a certain Mayor refused to appoint a certain candidate to a certain office—say Receiver of Taxes, "merely for the sake of the argument"—till that certain candidate had given him his IOU for \$1,500. The candidate regarded the place as worth the premium and gave the note; but if it had been thought advisable to the note; but if it had been thought any sable we reduce the emcluments of the office during the incumbency of such Receiver of Taxes, could the note be decently plead in bar against such reduction? Opinion of counsel might be desirable on

this point. Mr. Shaw gave notice to-day of a bill to abolish the office of City Judge for the City of New-York. I do not know what are the prospects of the passage of such an act, but it seems to be quite generally conceded that the Recorder could as well do all the business now transacted by both Courts,

and thus save the expense of one of them. S. SPENCER from the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly, to whom had been referred so much of the Governor's Message as related to a Registry law, reported to-day a bill "to provide "for the Registration of the Voters, and for the "Protection of the Ballot-Box," which, by a strong vote, was made the special order for Wednext, at 12 o'clock. This bill may very likely be essentially amended, and it is quite possi-ble that it should be; but that a Registry law of some kind will be passed at this session there i very little doubt in the minds of the friends of such a measure. For the information of the readers of THE TRIBUNE, I subjoin the bill as it was reported from the Committee:

THE REGISTRY BILL.

from the Committee:

THE REGISTRY BILL.

AN ACT to provide for the Registration of Voters and for the Protection of the Ballot box.

The People of the Same of New York, represented in Senate, and diseasely, do enad; as follows:

SECTION: I. The Supervisors in every City and the Assessors of every town in the State shall contribute weat shall be serious a: "Board of Registration," and their duties shall be actioned: a "Board of Registration," and their duties shall be actioned: They shall provide suitable books or registers, one for each Election District, so arranged that each may contain an alphabetical list, seconding to the respective names and surnames in full, of the persons entitled to vote residing in the Election District to which it refers; and if such elector resides in a city or incorporated village, then with the residence, by the numbers of the dwelling and name of the street, if any there be, or if none, s description of the location of the state.

The Registers in cities shall respectively cause to be published, for at least two weeks previous to the time of meeting in each ward, in the newspapers where notices of election are required to be published, a notice that the Board of Registration will meet on some day or days between the last day of May and the 2th day of October next, specifying the hours of the day, to make a perfect list, as near as may be, of all persons qualified and estitled to vote at elections in their respective districts and shall specify the place in each ward where said Board will meet for that purpose; and they shall also cause handfills to be perfect list, as near as may be, of all persons qualified to vote at elections in each district, and shall store and place of the meeting of and Board for that ward, containing a similar notice aforeasid to make a perfect list, as hear as may be, of all persons qualified to vote at elections of made and the time fact list. as hear as may be, of all persons qualified to vote at elections of made and the time fact list as hear as any

of reters to be pected up in whice pieces within each beam, a case if a new super or courselver are published in sulf forms, a copy of suit Rectiony of voters can be presented in the forms, and the next week for three weeks. Such Assessors shall see each to see he feet to be for the control of the proper of the time for three weeks. Such Assessors shall see each time the feet in the feet of the feet of the proper of the time for holding any seneral election for the propose of the time for holding any seneral election, for the propose of reasting the names of all qualified voters not before registered by them. Such meetings shall be held in some public place as near as conveniently may be to the groupalitations of the matter of such meeting and place, to vited at least ten cays before such time of such meeting and in at least eight public places in the said Election District. It shall be the duty of the members of this Board before entering on the duties prescribed by this Act to take the oath prescribed by article fueler section one in the Constitution of this first. Die person shall be registered unless the Board are extisted that he is a legally qualified water of said ward or district, and for the purpose of ascertaling the qualification of orders, the same powers in beening practed to said Secret as in mor given to Inspectors of Elections. When a naturalized either a shall person himself for registration, his certificate of unturalization in the said present to the Registers which the year and number of the district, but when it shall estifactority appear to the Registers, but then it shall estifactority appear to the Registers which proved to register end and proved to register end and proved to register end of the district. application.

C. 3. After completing the registry the Board of Registra-

such registry.

First: The names of persons who have become qualified electors in said Election District since the preceding election.

Neumod: The names of persons who were omitted ingline prior registry. In making such additions the officers above named shall proceed in the manner prescribed in the 3d section of this act. Persons who have changed their residence from one district to

Persons who have changed their residence from one district to another since the last election, may be regardered in the district to which they shall have removed, on producing a certificate from the Mayor of Town Clerk, as the case may be, of the erasms of their names from the register of the district from which they have removed. The said Mayor or Town Clerk and give said certificate to the party entitled thereto, ouldemand therefor, under pensity of forfeiture of one hundred foliars, to be sued for by said parry, and shall receive five cents therefore.

St. 6. The registers shall at all times be open to the imspection of the public at the offices of the authorities having them in charse when not in use by the imspectors.

St. 7. The Board of Registration and their clerks shall excercive the sum of two offices of the authorities having them in charse when not in use by the imspectors.

St. 7. The Board of Registration and their clerks shall excercive the sum of two dollars for each day actually and necessarily employed in making such registry, and revising and examining the same, which shall be paid to them at the same time, and in the same manner which they are paid their other rees.

Sto. 2. Any person who shall cause his name to be registered in more than at one Election District, or who shall cause his name to be registered and wing he is not a qualified voter in the Ward or District, or where said registry is under, or will not be by the them next elect on; and any person causing, aiding or abotting any person in either of said acts, shall be punished for each end every offense by imprisonment in the State Prison for not feel than one year. All false awearing before all forms of this Act, or be guilty of any fraud in the execution of the duties of their effec, they shall be punished for each and every offense by imprisonment in the State Prison for one year. St. 9. The Secretary of State shall cause copies of this law to be printed, and one copy thereof to be transmitted to this Mayor of every city, and t

city and town in the clar, and approved by the Governor.

Sec. 10, All laws inconsistent with or in condict with this act are hereby repealed. FROM THE ATLANTIC COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

By the arrival at this port of the bark Dawn from Rio de Janeiro, we have dates from that port to Dec. 23; Montevideo, to Dec. 15; Buenos Ayres, to Dec. 9, and Asuncien (Paraguay), to Nov. 30. BRAZIL.

The news from Brazil is not important. A large number of Dutch colonists that had lately arrived for the colony of D. Francisca turned out to be crimi-nals, and committed all sorts of excesses. The papers exclaim loudly against the importation of any more

such.

The Railroad of D. Pedro II. is open as far as Beiem, although it had been much damaged by the late heavy rains.

The Provincial Legislature of Rio was in session, but the debetes were of no interest.

Mme. La Grange had just concluded a brilliant engagement at Rio, and was to sail for Buenos Ayres on Dec. 24.

O. c. 24.
The Jornal do Commercio mentions as an instance The Jernal do Commerce of mentions as an instance of remarkable dispatch that the bark Dawn, from Riehmond, arrived at Rio on Dec. 18 with 2,650 bbls. flour and an assorted cargo. She was cleared for New-York on the 21st, with 4,000 bags coffee, thus remaining in port but three days to discharge one

MONTE VIDEO.

MONTE VIDEO.

The Oriental Republic remained quiet. Business was reviving, and the new treaty with Brazil, that had just gone into operation, was lauded by the Press as very advantageous to commerce. The arrival of more American ships, destined to Paragany, was daily expected, and the expedition was the principal topic of discussion. Considerable excitement prevailed on the subject, and the idea of a South American leads a superior account. can league against the Americans was openly broached.

BUENOS AYRES.

The army sent out to hunt the Indians had not been able to find a trace of them. Five hundred men were left encamped at Naposta, where the chiefs of the gavages were expected to confer with the agents of the Government.

Private letters state that the naval expedition of the Private letters state that the naval expedition of the United States against Paraguay, would be stationed in the Roads of Bueros Ayros, and that the pienipotentiary would first proceed in a single vessel to Asuncion, to try the effect of diplomacy upon President Lopez. The rumor of an alliance between Bueros Ayres and the United States against Paraguay, gained against each against Paraguay, gained

Ayres and the United States against Paragnay, gained ground every day. The idea of such an aliance was strongly reprobated by the press of Monte Video and Brazil, which threatened a counter-league.

The Government had convened a spacial session of the provincial legislature to discuss the proposed guarantee of seven per cent on the capital of the San Fernando Railroad, the privilege to build which had been conceded to Mr. Hopkins.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION. The Tribing of Buenos Ayres announces that Gen. Urquiza had been suddenly prostrated by a fit of apoplexy, and his life was considered to be in great danger.

danger.
The dispute between the Federal Government and the Government of the Province of San Juan still remained unsettled. Sr. Delqui, the envoy of Urquiza, had invaded the province of San Juan, and without tighting had reduced the whole of it. Private letters say that on the 25th of November he assumed peaceably the Government of the province in the name of the federal authorities.

Large deposits of coal had been made at Corrientee
—four leagues from the mouth of the Paraguay river
—for the use of the American expedition against Paraguay.

PARAGUAY.

PARAGUAY.

Advices from Paraguay, through sources unfriendly to the Americans, state that Lopez was sotively making preparations for war, in expectation of the failure of negotiations with Mr. Bowim. A person (name not given) who left Asunctor on Nov. 30, reports that he saw ight or ten thousand troops, in the highest state of discipline, tand commanded by French and English officers. He declares also that the fort of Humatta was perfectly mounted with fine artillery, and the garrison was composed of the flower of the army. President Lopez was very loud in expressing his determination not to yield to the demands of the United States. He continually declared in the Semanario that he would not jay a penny. The last number of the Semanario says:

"The Americans commence by insulting the decady and dignity of this Government, making Amands

The Americans commence by insulting the decacy and dignity of this Government, making semants which in no case whatever can be accorde to. This Government is required to indemnife a mercantile company with the sum of \$000,000, to give satisfaction to the North-American flag for the shot fired from the fortrees of Rapiru at the war steamer Water Witch, and to allow the persons who now demand indemnity and to allow the persons who now demand indemnity to return and reestablish their lassiness in the Terri-tory of the Republic.

The Committee of the United States Senate doubtless wish

the bonorably defeated. It is not powder and that destroy a solice, but the opening the upon her when she submits dishonorably to hundle cot ditions.

This war is become, who knows that it is not true—as we been assured that it is not true—as we have whom we do not care to name? A refusal be the result of the reclamation, for we know, a the nature of the demands to be made upon an natural consequence will be war, and for war the

public of Paraguay is prepared.

RIO, NOV. 23.—Exports of COFFEE since the first of the month, 18,318 bags. Very little animation in the month, 18,318 bags. Yery little animation in the month, MONTEVIDEO, NOV. 9.—The market is well stocked with goods. Laze arrivals from the United States have applied the demand.

BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 13.—Business dull. Trans-tions in Hipes very few. Some Paraguayan have been all Frans silver; Entre Rios and Corrientes at 54. Dominal led. Bountooxs 343. ASUNCION [Paraguay], Nov. 22.—Business brist concentred the arrival of merchants from the interior for the periodical supply of goods.

THE SCHOOL PRESIDENT'S SUPPER

The rewly-elected President of the Board of Resce-tion gave a supper last evening at the Astor House to the members of this and last year's Boards, the male principals of the public schools, and his persons friends. As a novelty, it was a very pleasant effair. The good things, edible and potable, for which the bonse is famous, occupied the hour from 9 to 10 p. m., when the cloth was removed, and the bost of the

Mr. RICHARD WARREN made a speech. He said

evening,

that the public didn't know anything about the Board; they were a misused, an ill-treated Board. Board; they were a misused, an ill-treated Beard.
The press reported only the bad things about them. In fact the Board knew a great deal better than any sody else what they were about, and he did not be sever that there were the members of the Lagislature who were fit to have anything to do with the system. Within ten days he had addressed 23,400 children; and if any body who grambled at the school-tax would see with him, he would show them what would make them what the that their tax was twice as them. with him, he would show them what would make them wish that their tax was twice as light. The Board was not made up of swinders, indeed there were very few, if any, as heads transactions in the Board of Education. It was a lied upon the city to say that it sent 4 thieves and robout to the Board of Education. To show that the schools were not aristocratic, as he said they had been charged with being, he read the following his of occupations of the parents of the schoolars in the senior department of the Twelfth Street School:

> Sec's ins Co., stage Propriete Store Makers., Shoc Dealer ... Last Manufacturer

Drivers 2 Notary Public. S Tobarco Inspector Progrist. Over Dealer. Upholaterer. Sexpess 1001 Manufacturer. Upholaterer. 1 Peditor. 1001 Manufacturer. Wilsow manufact. 1 Wilsow 100 Manufacturer. 1 Wilsow 100 Manufacturer. 1 Wilsow 100 Manufacturer. 1 Programmer. 2 Postero. 5 No Basinese. 5 Furniture Store. 3 Post-Officers. 3 Unknown. 2 Feed Merchant. 1 Prostman. 1 Frant Store. 6 Paper Maker. 1 The Rev. Mr. Oscood told the Board that they were "remarkably fine looking," and said other piessant things to them; so, also, did the Rev. T. La CETLER.

Nelson J. Watersurt, esq., District-Attorney, and member of the Board, gave a severe castiguidate to those who talked about the expenses of the Board of Education. In those expenses of the Board of Education. In those expenses of the Board of Education. In those expenses that the people had for the present, and all their hopes of safety for their children. Of these expenses, three-quarters of a million was paid the 1,400 teachers, certainly not too much, and the other quarter of a million was paid for enlarging the school accomments.

ers, certainly not too mach, and the state quarter of million was paid for enlarging the school accommedations.

The Rev. Dr. Bull. Lows said that for years, whenever he began to lose heart and hope for the future of our people—and such times came not unfrequently in New York—he had been in the habit of betaking timeself to the nearest public schools. And he could recommend it as eminently curative. It was nonsense, that take about the expense of the public schools; every dollar that was sunk in them was sunk to miss ten dollars, and more. The day would soon comewhen people would find out that in taking away their callidren from the public schools, they were depriving them of the best epportunity of using them to a realization of the principles of democracy. He sent his best place for him to learn that God Almighty pumore brains into the coachman's boy's head than into his. But he did not send his daughter; he had often heard complaints from parents that in the public girls'schools too much attention was paid to coatam and accomplishments, and too little attention to homes held set. He doubted whether we were not serfficing.

the schools as they were, but he thought that they might be much better. He had seen lines of against written on the faces of little children by the competition which was excited among them in the public achools. Mr. Brooks, as he had commenced with a quotation from Shakespeare, closed with a quotation from Shakespeare, closed with a quotation from Wordsworth:

quarter. B. Scott said that school teachers were over-worked. They had too many ologies; they had not time for the common branches. The boys in the common schools wrote badly, but they had not the more to learn to write better. The children studied too much, they should have fewer studies and do them

The party then broke up at 11:55 p. m. The year's expenditures at the Boston Navy Tod dating from December, 1857, to December, 1858, was repeatly a milken of dollars. The largest number of

hands employed at any one time was 1,676, the small-est 1,40. The present number is 1,676, and the mosta-ly disburements about \$30,000. The three Mayy ly disburgements about the said Philadelphis cost. the country during the past year the size little sum of \$3.546,648. Let Congress look to this. About \$10,000 monthly of the Boston billgons to officers. Allowing a similar amount for the of ficers of Brooklyn and Philadelphia, the year's expenses would exceed \$3,200,000, to mechanics and la-borers; although a gentleman, intimately acqueinted with such matters, informs us that the the value of labor done for 1858, in the three actalish

and accomplishments, and too little attention to hears hold arts. He doubted whether we were not sacrificing some important things to masic, at beet an unnecessary accomplishment. He was glad that we had a President of the Board of Education who had pluck energia dent of the Board of Education who had plack enough to comb down the press.

The Hen. Enactus Brooks rose to vindicate the Press. He would tell the President that he "nad between the heavet a bad epitaph when dead than their ill "report while fiving." For although he might have an opportunity to attack the Press once or tween year, yet the Press. "the abstract and brief chronicles of the times," had more than three hundred opportunities to strike back. He was glad and proud of the schools as they were, but he thought that they

ordeworth:

"My heart leaps up when I behold,
A rainbow in the sky;
So was it when my life began;
So let it be now I am a man;
Bo let it be now I am a man;
Bo let it be when I grow old;
Or let me die.
The child is father of the man.
And I could wish my days to be
Bound each to each by natural piety."
TRACY, can, did not case, by

Chas. Tracy, eq., did not care how much far, there was for schools; there were plenty of rich were to pay the targe. He did not think the system was perfect; he had recommended many improvements, and he thought that the present Board of Education was just the body to carry them into operation.

Mr. Peter Coopen indulged in some pleasure reminiscences of the origin of the public schools in this city. Nothing but our liberal system of education, be thought, saved us from the heavy tax which would be required to support a standing army. He said a friend of his who had eight daughters, told he sechools made vastly more rapid progress that these whom he had sent to the bids schools made vastly more rapid progress that these whom he had sent to private schools at \$60 to \$25 per quarter.

The Hon. Mr. RASDALL, in allusion to Dr. Bellows daughters, took eccasion to say that the Female Gray mar Schools of New-York are at the head of the Pe

mar schools of New York are at the head of the remails Schools of the country. They were far about of the Male Grammar Schools of the city; more section, more theorety.

R. A. ADAMS, esq., spoke on the imports of Public Schools as levelers and socializers.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That we cordially thank the worthy Precious the Board of Education for the very supply meeting of the sevening, in which his generous hospitality has given to thousand Common School Education as new and ascall association with a cheerful social intercourse.

No, a thousand times so. Although we cannot promise ourselves the largets of viscory, we can at least be the fire-level one to exceeds the owner was near these

Sense weatherfully sich quarts where have help been tensery or house, have not sense on, at Harse to